

Selma, Ala., has sixty artesian wells. Nashville has a total indebtedness of \$1,626,377.78. Six editors will hold seats in the next Georgia Legislature. The city tax in Tallahassee, Florida, is but seven mills on the \$800. Gadaden, Alabama, has doubled its population in the last twelve months. Georgia's surplus crop of sweet potatoes will reach 400,000 bushels this year. Wah Hing and Tin Sing, two Chinamen, have embarked in the grocery business at Nashville.

Florida is making preparations to receive an unusually large number of new settlers this winter.

The Georgia prohibitionists have nominated legislative candidates in twenty-nine counties.

A meteor fell a few days ago near Orange City, Florida, killing a colored woman, whom it struck.

The waterworks at Hot Springs, Arkansas, are completed, and are said to be the best in the State.

Annie Hubbard, who murdered her child in Colbert county, Ala., goes to the penitentiary for ten years.

The Vicksburg Commercial says laborers were never in such demand in the valley of the Lower Mississippi as now.

A complaint comes from several portions of Florida that the orange crop is turning out bad, and will be short about one-third.

The ashes of a common weed, known by some in Florida as sickle weed, are almost pure potash, being as strong as baking soda.

It is believed that the orange crop of Florida will this year be worth nearly double that of 1880, which brought over \$672,000.

A West Indian has purchased ten acres at ground near Tampa, Fla., which he will plant in mulberries for the purpose of raising silk-worms.

The Vicksburg, Mississippi, papers complain that, with a population of from 15,000 to 18,000, they can count upon but one mail per week.

A cow fell into a pit near Cedar Key, Fla., and remained there forty-two days without food or water. When discovered the animal presented a pitiable picture of pelt and bones, but was still able to walk.

Dr. W. H. Bennett, an eccentric citizen of Meridian, Miss., died a day or two ago, and his estate, valued at \$50,000, was left to a negro cook, cutting off his wife and heirs. The will is to be contested.

Georgia's corn crop is the largest since 1859, and will reach 30,000,000 bushels. The oat crop reached 8,000,000 bushels, and the wheat crop 5,000,000 bushels. It is thought 1,000,000 bales of cotton will be raised.

Mrs. Ann Talley, of Spotsylvania county, Va., aged seventy years and in robust health, became impressed with the idea that she would die at a certain hour on a certain day. She prepared for the anticipated event, and, true to her premonition, her death came.

Goldboro, (N. C.) Messenger: A peculiar and frightful disease has appeared in Northampton and other counties in the northeastern part of the State. It is called yellow chills or hemorrhagic fever, and is generally fatal in its results. Persons affected turn yellow and vomit blood.

New Orleans will experiment with mesquite wood for paving streets. It is a native of Texas, partakes almost of the hardness of iron, is very durable, and it is believed will make a better street than granite. It grows abundantly in Texas, and can be easily and cheaply transported.

Mrs. Lizzie Walley, convicted at Nashville and sentenced to a term of three years in the penitentiary for alleged cohabitation with Owen Prentiss, ex-city editor of the World, is said to be a niece of the distinguished Confederate General Bragg. It is hinted that Prentiss will be released on bond, and the case against him will never come to a trial.

At Columbus, Texas, about twenty boys, whose ages range from ten to sixteen years, about six months ago organized a band of robbers, and since that time have been engaged in stealing. They undertook to rob a freight car, which led to their discovery. They had a cave across the river where they deposited their plunder. These boys are sons of respected citizens, and had no object in their other than to gratify a desire for adventure, which they had formed from reading dime novels, a number of which were found in their headquarters—the cave.

Boston Culture.

The rapidity with which a crowd can be gathered on a public thoroughfare was demonstrated on Tuesday afternoon. A couple of young women were passing the Revere House at the time mentioned, both dressed in the height of fashion, one of them being arrayed in a terra-cotta suit, which set off her well-developed form to the best advantage. Upon arriving at the main entrance to the Revere House they espied a boot black with the implements of his calling, whereupon the young female in terra-cotta habiliments stopped, drew up her skirts partially, and placed a very shapely foot on the "shiner's" box. The boy, in the most nonchalant manner, proceeded at once to black up and polish the No. 8 pedal extremity, but as he had finished one boot a crowd of fully 200 persons, principally males, was convened and watching the operation with most intense interest. The first boot finished, the other was subjected to the same process, at the close of which the "shiner" handed the boy a dime, and, with her companion, quietly proceeded on her way.—*Dorset Star*.

The Pickens Sentinel.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, MORALITY, EDUCATION AND TO THE GENERAL INTEREST OF THE COUNTRY.

By D. F. BRADLEY & CO.

PICKENS, S. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1882.

VOL. XII. NO. 6

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Export ladies have clerkships in the Oregon Legislature.

OSCAR WINDE has cleared about \$15,000 out of his lectures alone.

It is said that there are one million more paupers in England than voters.

A CRAYON portrait of Garfield has been, by suggestion of the Queen, placed in Westminster Abbey.

GEN. GRANT has given it out at Philadelphia again that he has no interest in politics or in the present campaign.

It is said that the Rev. Joseph Cook is to be the editor of the new Congregationalist paper which is to be started in Boston.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mabel Bayard, daughter of Senator Bayard, to Mr. Samuel D. Warren, of Boston.

MRS. NORTON, the young American prima donna, is meeting with a great and increasing success at the Grand Opera-house, Paris.

MATTHEW ARNOLD has discovered that the great want of the French is morality, of the Germans civil courage, and of the English lucidity.

It is said that the invention and subsequent improvements of the American plow made a saving on last year's crop in this country of \$90,000,000.

SOME one has suggested that Saturday replace Thursday as Thanksgiving Day. The idea is not a bad one, as the combination of two holidays would be a satisfactory combination to most people.

MR. HENRY VILLARD, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has offered to endow Oregon University with \$50,000 if the State will increase its annual legislative allowance from \$2,500 to \$5,000.

THE steam yacht for Jay Gould, to be completed by spring, will be constructed of iron and steel, and have steel boilers. It will be 210 feet long, 27 feet beam, and 16 feet deep, and will have 1,500 indicated horse power.

THE fastest long run by railway ever made west of Chicago was that by the Burlington special train which brought the Vanderbilt party from Burlington—207 miles at the average rate of fifty-nine miles per hour.

By THE death of Sir George Gray, Mr. Gladstone now sits at the Privy Council as the senior commoner, having "kissed hands" on his appointment forty-one years ago last September, when the queen had been only four years on the throne.

THE late Daniel Cook, of San Francisco, left a fortune of about \$1,500,000. He was as poor as poverty itself in 1858, but between that time and his death, at the age of forty-five years, acquired from books an education, and from mines piles of gold.

MR. TILDEN is described by the *Yonkers Gazette* as greatly enjoying the newspaper reports of his feebleness, while he takes two carriage drives a day, usually an hour's walk, and frequently a ride of some distance. His eye is bright, and his mind clear and quick.

THE wampum belt which Wm. Penn gave the Indians in part payment for the territory now known as Pennsylvania, afterward reclaimed and held as an heirloom in the Penn family in England until 1856, is in the museum of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

ABDUL KERIM PASHA EL-ZAHAR, who is shortly coming to this country to make arrangements for the emigration of certain of Arabi Bey's followers, is one of the most noted Oriental scholars. He was graduated at Cambridge University, England, and he has translated Homer into Arabic.

AN English artist has come over to make studies for a painting of the battle in Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864—Farragut's great victory. The painting is a private commission, but, when completed, an engraving will be published at London, and the work itself may be exhibited in America.

ESTIMATES of the damage done at Alexandria during and after the bombardment vary widely. Claims made by the owners foot up to nearly \$17,500,000; but it is said that an eminent authority has expressed a willingness to rebuild and refurnish the entire property destroyed for \$6,250,000.

A VILLAGER, who claims to be an officer in the British army that invaded Egypt, made a cold-blooded confession to the *London Vanity Fair*. "After some Egyptian wounded fired on our men," he says, "I ordered every wounded man to be bayoneted. No end of officers and men were killed in that way."

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS declared in a recent speech at Macon, Ga., that the rheumatism which has disabled him from walking for the past twelve years, was contracted during his imprisonment in Fort Warren after the war. "I was

put in a dungeon low down," he says, "damp, dripping with water; walls five feet thick. I was there three months. That," he added, "is a part of my war record."

ANNA DICKINSON writes to the *Philadelphia Press* to say that she has been slandered by the report that she had declared against woman's suffrage. "No one but a fool would believe the story," she adds. She may have remarked that there was too much voting, but if venal men have the right, venal women should enjoy the same privilege. The life companion of male brutes "should have on hand a staff of protection and defense."

A CONNECTICUT thread manufacturing company had planned to exhibit at the Boston fair the old fashioned way of spinning and weaving cotton in the South, but have struck an unlooked for snag. Their Georgia agent writes them: "I had arranged with one negro man and four negro women to go to the Boston fair to spin and weave, and should have been there now, but some fool circulated a story that they would be sold when I got them to Boston, and all thunder couldn't convince them to the contrary."

IN SEVERAL provincial districts of Finland a religious sect has appeared, based upon the fundamental principle of "female supremacy and male subjection." Husbands and lovers bind themselves by oath to wear whatever yoke their partners choose to place upon them, and furthermore to make unreserved confession once a week of all delinquencies. A woman who has been chosen by her sister rulers to exercise unlimited authority within the community, allots the penalties, which are promptly inflicted by resolute matrons.

Thrifty Farming.

A great deal of the work in the newer farming districts of the State is done by men of small means, who often have not finished paying for their land. Sometimes they complain that it is hard to get ahead, and it is true indeed that many drawbacks exist which it is hard to overcome. No matter if the crop fails, the family must be supported, the ordinary expenses borne and the taxes paid. The farmer must be content with the value of property in the Western country. State is certain to increase in the long run, and, as a rule, more rapidly than the Eastern. Railroads and greater reduction in the rates of freight are constantly adding enormously to the value of Western property, and as yet so potent a motive in the minds of the men, that there are some who still insist that real estate loans in Western cities and States, as a rule, are less safe than loans on Eastern property, where multiplication of roads is slow, and tends mainly to divert residents and industries from cities that are already over-crowded.—*New York Public*.

A Newport Romance.

The Jewish cemetery lies not far from the synagogue in the sweep made by Kay street where it joins Tenno. In the old Jewish quarter, where the families of the Kay street Jews lived, there were trees that spread protecting arms over the graves. Longfellow's poem, written after a visit to this cemetery, came most vividly to mind. One verse especially, as we looked at the neatly kept flowerbed, the turf so soft and well cared for, came to our lips: "Gone are the living, but the dead remain. And not neglected, for a hand unseen, Scattering its bounty like summer rain, Still covers their graves and memory green."

In the inclosure are two graves so near each other that as you stand by one your shadow falls upon the other; within them sleep two lovers, separated during life, but united long since by death. Judith Torro and Catherine Torro were cousins, and among the Jews it is a crime for those so near of kin to marry. True to the religion and traditions of their race, they separated never to meet again, although they lived to be old people. Neither of them married, content with the memory of their love and the hearing of each other's welfare from mutual friends. They both died in January, 1754, when he was seventy-nine years of age and Catherine was seventy-seven. His name was the last word she uttered, and in his delirium before death called him he talked of walking in a beautiful garden with Catherine. Hays, his first and only love, Judith Torro, however, did not let disappointment bitter his life, for he spent it in active benevolence, and from a fund left by him the means are provided to keep the cemetery in order. It is told of him that he built churches in New Orleans for all colors, even contributing towards the erection of a Unitarian place of worship. On his monument the following words are cut: "The last of his name, he inscribed it in the book of philanthropy to be remembered forever."—*Newport (R. I.) Cor. Providence Journal*.

An Affecting Incident.

In the hand of Madame Aubert, when her body was taken out from the recent railroad wreck in the tunnel near New York, was a note which she was writing at the time of the accident, as follows:

"My Dear Sister: Many thanks for your kind letter received last night. Mother seems very much weakened, but she is a little bit better this morning. When we will get to the city—I do not know, nor what is the matter. Every few minutes she starts, then back, then we start again. It is all the more annoying that I have lots of things to attend to today, as we move in next Saturday, 30th instant. If I possibly can I will run over to see you to-day, if not, on Monday. We have come to a dead stop again about One Hundredth street. Hoping to reach New York to-day, with love to all my family, to all."

After writing the word "all" Miss Aubert was killed.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Profitable Investments.

The safest and most profitable investment that can anywhere be found at this time for money, the use of which is not needed for a few years, is in the purchase of well selected real estate. This general fact probably no intelligent man would dispute, though some men deny the application to particular cases where it does not suit their interests. It is well recognized that real estate falls faster, as a rule, and further when times are good, than any other kind of property of real and solid value. The intrinsic value changes only with the growth of a community, or State, or the improvement of means of communication; so that for production or use in residence, or in commerce the value may increase rapidly and greatly, but can decrease slowly and moderately. But the price, on the contrary, depends upon a market that is more variable than almost any other. At times real estate is wholly unsaleable, no matter what its real value or its price may be. At other times it is the object of the wildest speculation, with a very little reference to the present legitimate demand. As a consequence when real estate is not wanted, it sells for a song or not at all; but when it is wanted, there is scarcely a limit to its price. Hence, long-headed men are always on the alert to get possession of real estate after every period of great depression; to such shrewd purchases the whole or great part of almost every colossal fortune may be traced. We are just emerging from a period of unexampled prostration. The price of real estate has fallen, as it usually does at such times, to a greater ratio than that of almost any other class of property of substantial character. Now, if ever, the purchase of real estate may be considered certain to yield exceptionally large profits, if the property is judiciously selected.

Another fact, which, as a general one, no intelligent man will deny, is that the advance in the price, as a rule, is certain to be greater in Western than in Eastern real estate. Western States and cities are growing rapidly; Eastern slowly. Every man knows the fact, and immense volumes of statistics could be given to prove or illustrate it, and yet there are some men who refuse to admit the obvious consequence. New York City is growing in population at the rate of seven per cent. in five years, and the State at the rate of 7.2 per cent., while Chicago or St. Louis gains 50 or 60 per cent., and Kansas 100 per cent., and yet these persons refuse to admit that the value of property in the Western country is certain to increase in the long run, and, as a rule, more rapidly than the Eastern. Railroads and greater reduction in the rates of freight are constantly adding enormously to the value of Western property, and as yet so potent a motive in the minds of the men, that there are some who still insist that real estate loans in Western cities and States, as a rule, are less safe than loans on Eastern property, where multiplication of roads is slow, and tends mainly to divert residents and industries from cities that are already over-crowded.—*New York Public*.

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Fruit Juices.

There is often a decided objection to the use of our coarsest fruits, especially in sickness, or when the stomach or bowels may be in a sensitive state, on account of the irritation of the angular and sharp seeds, and peel or skin. Like the hull of the wheat—or hulls, as we are five different layers, which should be removed, in most if not all cases, from the flour—these seeds and rinds are often sources of irritation to the sensitive coats of the stomach, causing many forms of disease, particularly in the hot weather. It is exceedingly fortunate that these juices do not require digestion like the solids, but, like water, enter the system unchanged, there to be assimilated, of course affording nutrition, with no use of the digestive apparatus, or but slight effort, that of absorption. (If desirable, these juices may be prepared at this season, thoroughly scalded, canned like fruit, kept the air out, in a cool place, and used in the following spring, when such are exceedingly valuable, especially for those having debilitated digestion.)

It is very plain that if they demand no digestion, still containing all of the nourishment of the berry, securing rest for the stomach, dyspeptic, etc., may well use the juice as a substitute for solids, for such a part of the time as will allow rest, time for the digestive organs to recuperate and become sufficiently strong to perform their usual amount of labor.

I will here remark that their use all the time, instead of at last meal, or when the appetite may be particularly imperfect, would tend to debilitate the stomach, since, like all unused organs, the time would come when it would lose the power of action. As a general principle, the substitution of these for solids for one or two meals at most, using the simplest form of solids, as the raw egg, or boiled rice, would be as much as would be advisable, save in extreme cases, when such nourishment for a week or less would be a choice of evils.

Milk should not be regarded as of this class, since it is solidified before digestion. It is not a proper drink between meals, since it requires digestion like solids. When there is much feverishness, with some appetite, the more acid juices, like that of the strawberry or the currant, may prove of great value without sugar, for that is a "heater." These tend to cool the feverishness, though, if too acid, they may irritate the stomach, producing the canker.

The fresh juice of the apple—not fermented juice, or cider—is very appropriate and useful, the apple containing more nourishment than the potato.

These juices may be used with great propriety when the appetite seems wanting, or when but little food is indicated, for nourishment is obtained without labor.—*Golden Rule*.

Cash After Marriage.

One frequent cause of trouble in married life is a want of openness in business matters. A husband marries a pretty, thoughtless girl, who has been used to taking no more thought as to how she should be clothed than the lilies in the field. He begins by not liking to refuse any of her requests. He will not hint so long as he can help it, at her trifling expenses. He does not like to associate himself in her mind with disapprovements and self-denials. And she, who would have been willing enough, in the sweet eagerness to please of her girlish love, to give up any whims or fancies of her own whatever, falls into habits of capricious extravagance and feels herself injured when, at last, a remonstrance comes. How much wiser would have been perfect openness in the beginning! "We have just so much money to spend this summer. Now, shall we arrange matters thus or thus?" was the question I heard a very young husband ask. "Still younger bride not long ago, and all the womanhood in her answered to this demand upon it, and her help at planning and counseling proved not a thing to be despised, though hitherto she had "fed upon the roses, and lain among the lilies of life." I am speaking not of marriage, but of married life, where Venus has wedded Vulcan because Vulcan prospered at his forge—bust marriages where two true hearts have set out together, for love's sake, to learn the lessons of life, and to live together till death shall part them. And one of the first lessons for them to learn is to trust each other.

The most frivolous girl of all "the rose-bud garden of girls," if she truly loves, acquires something of womanliness from her love, and is ready to plan and help and make her small sacrifices for the general good. Try her, and you will see.—*Our Confidant*.

The Caplin.

The caplin is a small fish, of the salmon species, about the size of the smelt, and very hard in its nature. It never varies more than two or three days in the time of its coming to the Newfoundland shores, where, late in June, it suddenly throngs all the bays in prodigious numbers. A single bay with a small dip net can catch several tons a day, and a few men can readily secure a load of them every week. The caplin, as the caplin is called, is a very good food, and the residents often catch them away for manure. Although a delicious fish, much like the trout in flavor, the caplin is rarely eaten. Indeed, for a fishing people, these islands are amazingly backward in the use of their food fish. Few of them even know how to cook the cod so as to be eatable; they rarely eat the trout with which their inland waters are filled; and though they raise the best potatoes in the world, they seem profoundly ignorant of that delicious product of Yankee-land, the cod-fish-ball. After the caplin goes away, in July, the squid comes in, and after them the herring, so that Providence has provided a triple series of cod baits, without any one of which a third of the season would be lost.—*Newfoundland Cor. N. Y. Post*.

A hundred men make an encampment and one woman makes a home.—*From the Media*.

The Sultan's Title.

The idea of a united Islam under the rule of a single Caliph being a fundamental conception of the Muslim religion, is as old as that religion itself, and was, during more than a century, practically realized. Under the early Caliphs Islam was not merely an abstract religious system, but a highly organized social and political community, with a monarchical form of government which rapidly developed into an unlimited despotism. The known world was divided into two parts, the Daru'l Islam and the Daru'l Harb—the land of the faithful and the land of the infidel—and throughout the whole extent of the former the Caliph exercised uncontrolled temporal and spiritual authority. Such was the caliphate of the Ommyyades, with Damascus as its capital. With the fall of that dynasty, about 120 years after the death of the prophet, the political unity of Islam was broken, and the Abbasides seized the supreme power and removed the seat of government to Baghdad, the Moors of Spain, refusing to recognize the usurpation, elected a Caliph of their own from among the survivors of the dethroned dynasty, and at a later period a third independent caliphate was formed in Egypt by the so-called Fatimite dynasty. Thus the Mussulman world was split into three parts, and since that moment it has never been politically reunited. The Western and Egyptian caliphates passed through many crises and finally perished, but the Eastern caliph could not resist the weakness and disasters of their rivals. They were in fact no longer Caliphs in the old sense of the term. Ambitious provincial governments and insubordinate Tartar chieftains had created for themselves and their descendants semi-independent sovereignties, and the little central authority that remained was wielded by a band of Praetorians, or by a Vizier resembling the Mayor of the palace in the Frankish monarchy. As successors of the prophet, the Caliphs continued to enjoy popular veneration, and their names were regularly recited every Friday in the mosques; but they had lost all real power, and their political functions consisted in legalizing successful usurpation by performing the ceremony of investiture for those who had made themselves practically independent rulers. The caliphate had become, in fact, a loose confederation of purely nominal sovereigns, and the nominal sovereignty of a spiritual head, and might be compared in some respects to medieval Christendom under the spiritual sovereignty of the Pope. In this etherealized form it has continued to survive to the present day. Extinguished in Baghdad by the great Tartar invasion of the thirteenth century, it was revived immediately afterward in Egypt. A mysterious individual, professing to be an Abbasside who had escaped the massacre of his family in Baghdad, appeared in Cairo and declared himself to be the legitimate representative of the venerated dynasty. The Mamluks of Sultan al-Nasir, perceiving the advantages of having a Caliph of his own, caused the stranger to be recognized by the Ulema, and thus began a new series of puppet Caliphs, calling themselves Abbassides, which lasted for more than two centuries and a half (1250-1517). When Egypt was conquered by the Turks in 1517, the Sultan Selim made the puppet Caliph of the moment cede to him his caliphate rights, and ever since that time the Ottoman Sultans, who have no pretensions to being descendants of the Prophet, have had the title of Caliph.—*Constantinople Cor. London Times*.

Domine Stimson's Wit.

Yesterday's meeting of the Baptist ministers was opened with prayer by Father Stimson, of Kansas. Father Stimson is a very young man, and has preached for fifty years. Stories are told of him in which those who expected to raise a laugh at the old Domine found the tables turned against themselves in the most unexpected manner. One runs as follows:

Father Stimson owned a good horse, but the keeping of the beast was somewhat of a drain on the Domine's pocket, and he was in the habit of dropping a hint to his parishioners once in a while that a little hay would be acceptable. One day a church member asked him to bring Mrs. Stimson to dinner. "Certainly," said Father Stimson, "and as I'm having time, I guess I'll put some hay on the wagon when I go back home."

"All right, Father," replied the church member, "but bring a one-horse wagon."

Father Stimson took his wife to supper in a wagon with an ample hay-rick that he had loaded on a one-horse wagon. "See here," said the parishioner, as he helped Mrs. Stimson out of the hay-rick, "you said you were going to bring a one-horse wagon, and now you've appeared with the most capacious hay apparatus I ever saw."

"Oh, I've brought the one-horse wagon," said Father Stimson, "but the hay-rick—that's a two-horse hay-rick."

He drove away after supper with twenty-two hundred pounds of hay. Father Stimson was the first to use Gospel tents in the West. He put them up himself. A fellow who passed him one morning as he was hard at work on his tent called to him in a loud voice: "Ho there! Are you going to have a circus?"

"Yes," said the preacher, continuing his work without looking up, "and I'm looking for a hyacinth. Don't you want to hire yourself or so?"

He preached in the Ninth New York Cavalry in the war. The Colonel was fond of leading the soldiers through deep puddles at the regular drill, and the Chaplain one day rode around the puddle, and thereby fell out of the regular order. The Colonel noticed it, and at the close of the drill, when the officers came together, said, with a sneer:

"If Captain Stimson is afraid to ride through muddy water for fear of soiling his clothing, I will carry him across the puddle myself."

"Thank you," the Chaplain said; "but as the Government provides horses, I don't see any reason why I should ride on a jackass."—*N. Y. Sun*.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—An exchange asks: "What is Petroleum?" It is a very easy method of getting rid of fire-kindling servants.—*Marathon Independent*.

—A Baltimore belle has married a policeman. His beat was in front of her house for over a year, and she noticed that he never snored.—*Philadelphia News*.

—In 1859 eleven cars managed to ship all the peach crop of Delaware that was sent outside of the State by rail. To-day it takes sixteen engines, 400 cars and ninety-six men.

—A correspondent wants to know "how we pronounce Ras-el-Tin?" We don't pronounce it at all; we only write it. Do you suppose we read the papers to the subscribers?—*Courier Journal*.

The Egyptian war will give about a hundred paragraphs the opportunity to say that the Bedouins are no great sheiks, and that no matter how they are treated they will always be do-in-some-thing atrocious and inexcusable. War is, indeed, a great evil.—*Texas Siftings*.

—A Chicago lady who had gone into the country at the invitation of some relatives, wrote to her husband: "Dear Charlie—When I left home I forgot to bring my slippers with me. Send them at once." She received a telegram the next day to the following effect: "Express companies can't spare the room to transport them. Buy a new pair."—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

—Courage.—"Suffering sisters!" exclaimed the speaker, energetically shaking the hair pins from her head in her excitement, "and will you not obtain their rights until they display more courage. Let me say to you, in the words of a famous French orator, 'Courage! courage! courage!' At this stage of the proceedings somebody threw a box of caterpillars upon the platform and the meeting broke up in great terror and confusion.—*N. Y. Post*.

A nouveau riche had his house robbed of seven or eight hundred dollars, and he appreciated them because they cost him a great deal of money, and when he made his appearance in an art-shop he was in a very excited state. "I want you to get my pictures for me," he said. "What do you mean?" replied the artist, "I mean that I want to be robbed of the other night, and I come to you for satisfaction," was the answer. "But, my dear sir, we are not receivers of stolen goods, nor are we detective officers," said the dealer. "Then," shouted the indignant millionaire, "you had better take for my own, 'Oil-paintings restored.'"—*Boston Courier*.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Prof. Storrs, a blind musician of North Adams, Mass., has been appointed a teacher at the Royal College for the Blind at London.

—Wilkie Collins is paying the penalty for trespassing upon the capacity of that most abused organ of the human anatomy—the eye. His sight is failing, and he can no longer read or write. He is dependent upon an amanuensis.—*N. Y. Independent*.

—Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, of New York, insists that he is old and infirm, and it is true that he suffers from physical weakness in his legs, which disables him seriously in walking; but he retains his old simplicity of manner and conversation, as well as vigor of mind.—*Chicago Journal*.

—Mr. and Mrs. Squibbs, of Sullivan County, Tennessee, were married about two years ago, and have seven